



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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- **Industrial product and raw materials price indexes, January 2003** 2
 Led by higher prices for petroleum products, manufacturers' prices increased in January, following two months of decline. On an annual basis, the Industrial Product Price Index rose 2.0%, its sixth consecutive increase. Prices of raw materials were up 5.2% from December and 22.2% from January 2002.
- **Farm cash receipts, 2002** 5
 Farm cash receipts — total revenue to farmers from agricultural commodities and program payments — fell for the first time in four years in 2002. This decline underscores the financial problems faced by many producers, particularly those in western Canada.

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NEW PRODUCTS

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

2001 Census profiles (various levels of geography)

Additional profiles for citizenship, immigration, birthplace, generation status, ethnic origin, visible minorities and Aboriginal peoples are now available for various levels of geography.

These profiles are available for fee (costs vary depending on geography level) in Beyond 20/20 format from the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.



MAJOR RELEASES

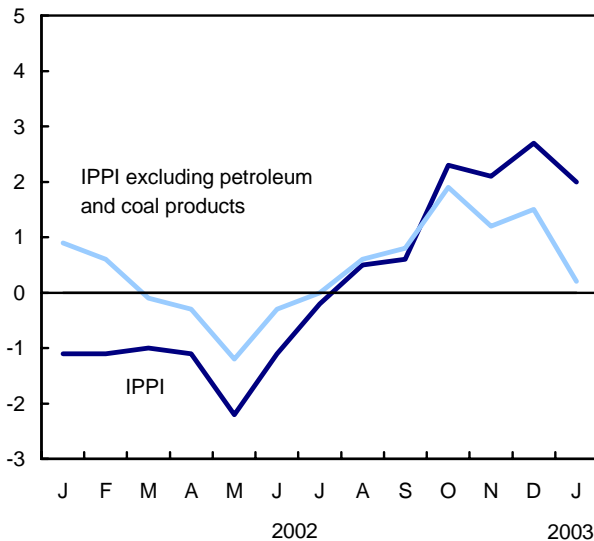
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

January 2003

Led by higher prices for petroleum products, manufacturers' prices, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), rose in January (+0.3%) following two months of decrease. On an annual basis, the IPPI rose 2.0%, its sixth consecutive increase.

Petroleum product prices influence the IPPI

12-month % change



From a monthly perspective, higher prices for petroleum and coal products (+7.5%) had a major impact, followed to a lesser degree by chemical products (+1.2%), primary metal products (+0.9%) and meat, fish and dairy products (+0.7%). Lower prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-1.1%), pulp and paper products (-1.0%) and electrical and communication products (-0.7%) partly offset those monthly increases.

Strong contributors to the year-over-year growth were petroleum and coal products (+32.4%) and primary metal products (+6.7%). Fruit, vegetable and feed products (+4.5%) and chemical products (+3.3%) also contributed to the annual growth in manufacturers' prices. However, lower prices for motor vehicles and

Note to readers

The **Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)** reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its US counterpart affects the IPPI.

The **Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)** reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

other transport equipment (-2.8%), pulp and paper products (-3.0%) and lumber and other wood products (-3.2%) dampened the increase.

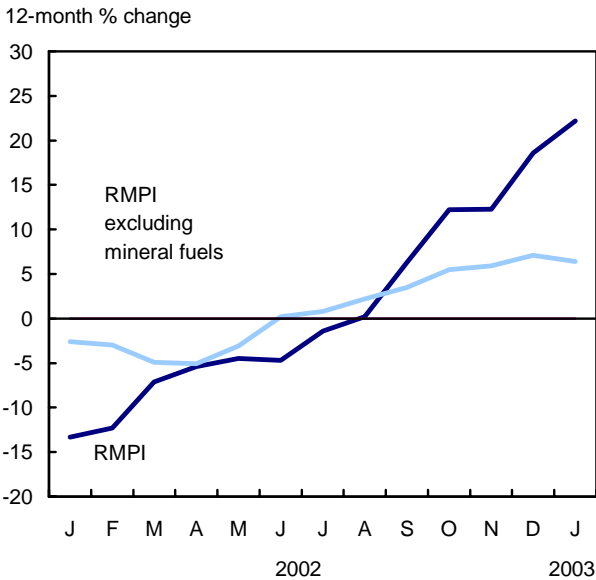
From January 2002 to January 2003, petroleum and coal product prices rose 32.4%, the largest year-over-year increase since November 2000. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the year-over-year increase would have been 0.2% instead of 2.0%.

Manufacturers paid 22.2% more for their raw materials than they did in January 2002, following an increase of 18.6% in December. Higher prices for mineral fuels (+46.7%) were mainly responsible for this annual rise in the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI). Increases for vegetable products, wood products and animal products also contributed to the annual increase. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have increased 6.4%.

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices were up 5.2% from December. Mineral fuels were the major contributors to the monthly increase, with prices up 9.8%. Prices for animal products, more specifically cattle and hogs, were also higher in January than in December. Vegetable products partly offset this monthly increase, mainly as a result of lower prices for canola, soybeans and wheat.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 108.4 in January, up from its revised level of 108.1 in December. The RMPI (1997=100) rose to 125.6 in January from its revised level of 119.4 in December.

Crude oil prices continue to influence RMPI



Monthly crude oil prices are up but prices for lumber products are down slightly

In the RMPI, crude oil prices were 11.3% higher in January than in December, mainly the result of concerns over supply and colder winter temperatures. On a year-over-year basis, crude oil prices were up 64.0%, the largest increase since June 2000.

In the IPPI, lumber and other wood product prices were down slightly (-0.1%) from December. Lower prices for softwood lumber were offset by higher prices for particleboard and softwood plywood. On an annual basis, lumber and other wood products prices were down 3.2%.

Impact of exchange rate pushes down prices

From December to January, the value of the US dollar weakened against the Canadian dollar, pushing down prices of commodities that are quoted in US dollars. As a result, the total IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 0.7% instead of 0.3%.

On a 12-month basis, the influence of the dollar had a larger impact. The IPPI excluding the effect of the exchange rate would have increased 2.9% rather than 2.0% from January 2002 to January 2003.

Finished goods continue to increase from a year ago

Rising prices for petroleum products, tobacco products, meat, fish and dairy products and fruit,

vegetable and feed products pushed year-over-year prices for finished goods up 0.7% from January 2002. These increases were partly offset by lower prices for motor vehicles as well as electrical and communication products.

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down slightly (-0.1%) from December. Lower prices for motor vehicles and electrical and communication products were mainly offset by higher prices for petroleum products and meat, fish and dairy products.

"Finished goods" are those generally purchased for the purpose of either consumption or investment. Most of the foods and feeds category ends up in the hands of consumers. Most capital goods are equipment and machinery generally bought by companies, government agencies, or governments. Much of the remainder is bought by consumers.

Prices for intermediate goods increase

Producers of intermediate goods received 2.8% more for their goods in January than in January 2002, the fifth consecutive year-over-year increase. Higher prices for petroleum products, primary metal products, fruit, vegetable and feed products and chemical products were the major contributors to this annual rise. Lower prices for lumber products, pulp and paper products and motor vehicles partly offset this increase.

Prices for intermediate goods rose 0.5% from December. Higher prices for petroleum products, primary metal products and chemical products were partly offset by lower prices for motor vehicles, pulp and paper products and fruit, vegetable and feed products.

"Intermediate goods," sometimes referred to as "input goods," are goods that are generally bought by manufacturers to be further used in the production process, that is, to make other goods.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The January 2003 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XIE, \$17/\$163; 62-011-XPE, \$22/\$217) will be available in March. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; danielle.gouin@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

□

Industrial product price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	January 2002	December 2002 ^r	January 2003 ^p	% change	
					January 2002 to January 2003	December 2002 to January 2003
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	100.00	106.3	108.1	108.4	2.0	0.3
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	94.32	106.3	106.8	106.5	0.2	-0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.1	108.3	109.1	2.8	0.7
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	99.6	104.6	104.1	4.5	-0.5
Beverages	1.57	112.3	115.7	115.7	3.0	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	132.8	144.3	144.4	8.7	0.1
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	104.8	104.7	104.8	0.0	0.1
Textile products	1.58	99.7	101.0	100.8	1.1	-0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.4	103.9	103.9	0.5	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	92.9	90.0	89.9	-3.2	-0.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	107.2	108.1	108.0	0.7	-0.1
Pulp and paper products	7.23	107.8	105.7	104.6	-3.0	-1.0
Printing and publishing	1.70	113.6	114.3	114.0	0.4	-0.3
Primary metal products	7.80	93.0	98.3	99.2	6.7	0.9
Metal fabricated products	4.11	105.1	107.4	107.4	2.2	0.0
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.9	106.9	106.8	-0.1	-0.1
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	116.3	114.4	113.1	-2.8	-1.1
Electrical and communications products	5.77	102.1	100.6	99.9	-2.2	-0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	108.5	109.0	109.1	0.6	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ¹	5.68	107.8	132.8	142.7	32.4	7.5
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	106.0	108.2	109.5	3.3	1.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	106.8	108.4	108.5	1.6	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	89.4	92.2	92.8	3.8	0.7
Intermediate goods²	60.14	102.5	104.9	105.4	2.8	0.5
First-stage intermediate goods ³	7.71	98.6	104.2	105.0	6.5	0.8
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	52.43	103.1	105.0	105.5	2.3	0.5
Finished goods⁵	39.86	112.0	112.9	112.8	0.7	-0.1
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	106.6	109.4	109.6	2.8	0.2
Capital equipment	11.73	113.3	112.2	111.4	-1.7	-0.7
All other finished goods	19.63	113.7	114.9	115.0	1.1	0.1

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ This index is estimated for the current month.

² Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

³ First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

⁴ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁵ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	January 2002	December 2002 ^r	January 2003 ^p	% change	
					January 2002 to January 2003	December 2002 to January 2003
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	100.00	102.8	119.4	125.6	22.2	5.2
Mineral fuels	35.16	127.9	170.8	187.6	46.7	9.8
Vegetable products	10.28	89.5	103.3	102.1	14.1	-1.2
Animals and animal products	20.30	105.4	105.9	109.7	4.1	3.6
Wood	15.60	79.2	86.6	86.9	9.7	0.3
Ferrous materials	3.36	88.7	91.4	94.6	6.7	3.5
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	81.8	82.2	82.8	1.2	0.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	109.3	112.5	113.1	3.5	0.5
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	64.84	91.2	95.6	97.0	6.4	1.5

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

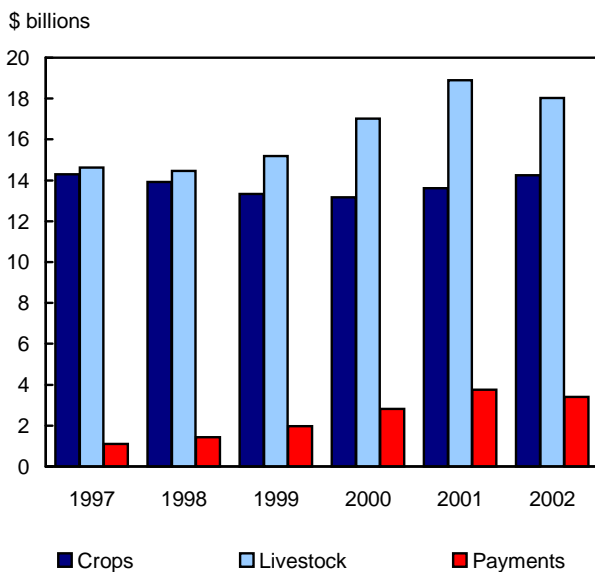
Farm cash receipts

2002

Farm cash receipts — total revenue to farmers from agricultural commodities and program payments — fell for the first time in four years in 2002. This decline underscores the financial problems faced by many producers, particularly those in western Canada.

In total, Canadian farmers received \$35.7 billion from livestock sales, crop sales and program payments. This was a decline of 1.5%, or \$560 million, from the record \$36.3 billion in 2001.

Farm cash receipts, January to December



Livestock revenues fell for the first time since 1999. Only crop receipts increased, somewhat surprising at first glance, given severe drought conditions that hammered crops in parts of western Canada.

Crop receipts rose in all provinces, except in two of the Prairie provinces. In Saskatchewan, they fell 5.3%, and in Alberta, 7.9%. In both cases, production of wheat, barley and canola was hit hard by drought.

Nationally, farmers received \$18.0 billion in livestock receipts, down 4.5% from 2001. Crop receipts rose 4.7% to \$14.3 billion. Program payments fell 9.3% to \$3.4 billion, even though crop insurance payments hit record levels in response to poor growing conditions and to an increase in the acreage of crops insured.

Cash receipts provide an overall measure of farm businesses' gross revenue. Data on net farm income, which take into account expenses incurred by farmers, will be available on May 27. Cash receipts can vary

Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

Farm cash receipts measure the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

Deferments represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

Program payments include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA), the Crop Insurance Act, provincial stabilization programs and the Canadian Dairy Commission Act. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers, nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, prices and weather.

These data on farm cash receipts take into account the impact of the extreme weather conditions in many parts of Canada in 2001 and 2002. However, the impact of last year's climatic conditions will also be reflected in farm financial statistics at least through the first half of 2003.

Livestock receipts down after peaking in 2001

Livestock revenues fell for the first time since 1999, as prices for the major commodities slumped after peaking in 2001. However, they were still 12.5% higher than the previous five-year average from 1997 to 2001.

Hog receipts fell 13.9% to \$3.3 billion, as prices slumped below the previous five-year average. Nearly all the decline was due to a 19.9% decrease in slaughter hog prices, which more than offset a 6.8% rise in marketings. The softer prices resulted from an abundant supply of pigs on the North American market, along with concern about the impact of the 2002 drought on feed grain prices, which continued to rise.

Cattle and calf receipts fell 3.4% to \$7.6 billion in 2002, halting six straight years of increases. Prices decreased 6.7%, and marketings rose only 3.6%.

The drop in cattle and calf receipts was largely due to a decline in receipts for slaughter cattle and calves sold interprovincially, as prices dipped for both. However, cash receipts for cattle and calves sold internationally continued to grow, driven by a record outflow to the United States.

High feed costs and dry conditions in portions of the Prairies had an impact on farmers' decisions to ship more cattle south of the border for feeding, finishing and slaughter. Other factors were favourable exchange rates and general growth in American demand for beef.

Poultry receipts fell to \$1.6 billion. Prices declined as a result of an oversupply on the domestic market during 2001 and 2002.

Year-end stocks of crops at record lows

Farm stocks of major grains and oilseeds dwindled to extremely low levels by the end of 2001, primarily as a result of the drought that summer. In turn, this led to reduced deliveries in the first part of 2002. That trend continued with the new crop year, as a drought hit large parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta for a second consecutive year.

The largest decline in crop receipts occurred for wheat (excluding durum), where revenues fell 8.3% to \$2.4 billion. A 29.0% decrease in deliveries offset a 21.2% rise in prices and a 10.6% increase of Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments. The early completion of the 2001 harvest encouraged farmers to sell the major part of their crop during the fall. As a result, low stocks led to reduced deliveries in the first part of 2002. Last year's small, late crop did not reverse the trend.

Barley receipts fell 24.8% to \$548 million, the second largest decline. A 21.2% increase in prices failed to offset lower CWB payments or a one-third decline in marketings. The poor barley crop resulted in the lowest elevator deliveries, lowest feed usage, and smallest year-end farm stocks during the decade, according to Statistics Canada's grain stocks data as of December 31, 2002.

Canola producers experienced the third largest decline, a 5.5% decrease to \$1.6 billion. Despite a 29.7% increase in prices, marketings plunged 27.1%. Commercial stocks were up at the end of 2002 as a result of sluggish export demand and the grain terminal strike and lockout in Vancouver. But farm stocks were well below the 10-year average, as production in 2001 and 2002 fell well below average levels.

An increase in total revenues for grain and oilseed producers in 2001 led them to defer a larger portion of their crop receipts into 2002. As a result, liquidations were up 35.1% to \$831 million in 2002, the highest value in three years. In addition, back-to-back droughts resulting in low production and stocks to be marketed in 2002 caused farmers to defer fewer of their receipts into 2003.

The second largest gain in revenues occurred in potatoes, where receipts hit a record \$952 million in 2002, up 30.4%, in the wake of export demand

for fresh and processed potato products. Prices soared 27.0%, largely the result of a large decline in production of table potatoes in 2001, which tightened available supplies in the first half of 2002. This in turn placed strong upward pressure on growers' prices last year.

Receipts for grain corn rose 27.8% to \$813 million. Marketings increased 10.8% in 2002, the result of above-average production in 2001 and 2002, and prices increased 15.3%.

Program payments down from near-record levels

Program payments declined for the first time since 1998. Most of the 9.3% decrease in program payments in 2002 occurred because of the expiry of one-time emergency assistance payments implemented in 2001.

Even so, last year's level was only \$387 million shy of the record set in 1992. In addition, payments still remained well above the previous five-year average of \$2.2 billion.

Program payments approached record levels in 2001, the result mainly of additional federal and provincial support delivered through one-time emergency assistance. The majority of these programs were to be completed by the end of 2001. Program payments declined in 2002 in the absence of additional assistance.

Crop insurance payments soared to a record \$1.5 billion, up 43.3% from 2001 and almost triple the previous five-year average. Farmer withdrawals from the government portion of the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) climbed 39.4% to a record \$616 million in 2002.

Payments from income disaster programs decreased by more than one-third to \$387 million in 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3473.

The January–December 2002 issue of *Farm cash receipts*, Vol. 63, no. 4 (21-001-XIB, \$15/\$48) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kimberley Boyuk (613-951-2510; kimberley.boyuk@statcan.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

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Farm cash receipts

	January to December 2001	January to December 2002 ^P	January–December 2001 to January–December 2002	October to December 2001	October to December 2002 ^P	October–December 2001 to October–December 2002
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	36,254	35,697	-1.5	9,497	10,258	8.0
All wheat ¹	3,454	3,224	-6.7	934	1,037	11.0
Wheat excluding durum ¹	2,664	2,442	-8.3	714	745	4.3
Durum wheat ¹	790	781	-1.1	220	292	32.7
Barley ¹	729	548	-24.8	186	151	-18.8
Deferments	-863	-631	-26.9	-488	-348	-28.7
Liquidations of deferments	615	831	35.1	39	19	-51.3
Canola	1,718	1,624	-5.5	382	505	32.2
Soybeans	534	564	5.6	157	276	75.8
Corn	636	813	27.8	285	333	16.8
Other cereals and oilseeds	473	552	16.7	187	231	23.5
Special crops	731	740	1.2	313	330	5.4
Other crops	5,590	5,992	7.2	1,596	1,645	3.1
Total crops	13,618	14,257	4.7	3,590	4,179	16.4
Cattle and calves	7,834	7,570	-3.4	2,031	2,045	0.7
Hogs	3,851	3,315	-13.9	873	781	-10.5
Dairy products	4,142	4,136	-0.1	1,056	1,068	1.1
Poultry and eggs	2,375	2,334	-1.7	610	581	-4.8
Other livestock	684	681	-0.4	195	194	-0.5
Total livestock	18,886	18,036	-4.5	4,766	4,670	-2.0
Net Income Stabilization Account	442	616	39.4	118	254	115.3
Crop Insurance	1,041	1,492	43.3	616	689	11.9
Income Disaster Assistance Programs	627	387	-38.3	155	146	-5.8
Provincial Stabilization	501	371	-25.9	22	54	145.5
Dairy Subsidy	42	9	-78.6	8	0	-
Other programs	1,098	529	-51.8	223	266	19.3
Total payments	3,750	3,403	-9.3	1,142	1,409	23.4

^P preliminary data.

¹ Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

- Nil or zero.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to December 2001	January to December 2002 ^P	January–December 2001 to January–December 2002	October to December 2001	October to December 2002 ^P	October–December 2001 to October–December 2002
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	36,254	35,697	-1.5	9,497	10,258	8.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	81	83	2.5	22	22	-
Prince Edward Island	337	370	9.8	83	103	24.1
Nova Scotia	419	408	-2.6	121	116	-4.1
New Brunswick	412	429	4.1	119	111	-6.7
Quebec	5,729	5,485	-4.3	1,466	1,437	-2.0
Ontario	8,534	8,471	-0.7	2,363	2,477	4.8
Manitoba	3,648	3,755	2.9	935	1,184	26.6
Saskatchewan	6,550	6,270	-4.3	1,741	2,004	15.1
Alberta	8,307	8,227	-1.0	2,044	2,224	8.8
British Columbia	2,236	2,200	-1.6	605	580	-4.1

^P preliminary data

- Nil or zero.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

December 2002 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in December was down 0.5% from November to 547,780. The largest percentage decreases were recorded in Saskatchewan (-7.7%), Alberta (-6.5%) and Manitoba (-5.6%). The only provinces to record increases were Ontario (+1.4%), New Brunswick (+1.4%) and Quebec (+0.1%).

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	Dec. 2002 ^P	Nov. to Dec. 2002	Dec. 2001 to Dec. 2002
Seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	547,780	-0.5	-2.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	38,000	-1.8	4.9
Prince Edward Island	8,480	-1.7	2.3
Nova Scotia	30,810	-1.4	4.2
New Brunswick	35,880	1.4	2.9
Quebec	177,150	0.1	-7.2
Ontario	134,360	1.4	-3.9
Manitoba	13,560	-5.6	-0.3
Saskatchewan	11,670	-7.7	2.5
Alberta	32,540	-6.5	13.1
British Columbia	63,400	-2.6	-4.2
Yukon Territory	890	-5.3	7.2
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,170	-2.5	17.0
Unadjusted			
Northwest Territories	960	6.7	20.0
Nunavut	300	20.0	-3.2

^P Preliminary figures.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in December totalled \$790.8 million and the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 238,450.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Although job creation, training and self-employment benefit payments are included in the regular benefit payments series, the regular benefits comprise the vast majority of this dollar amount.

Employment insurance statistics

	Dec. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2001	Nov. to Dec. 2002	Dec. to Dec. 2002
Seasonally Adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries	547,780 ^P	550,470 ^P	559,490	-0.5	-2.1
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	790.8	702.0	742.6	12.7	6.5
Claims received ('000)	238.4	231.1	238.7	3.2	-0.1
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000)	856.5 ^P	763.0 ^P	880.0	12.3	-2.7
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	577.2 ^P	490.3 ^P	590.8	17.7	-2.3
Claims received ('000)	311.2	280.5	318.3	10.9	-2.2
Payments (\$ millions)	1,370.0	1,024.2	1,330.0	33.8	3.0
Year-to-date (January to December)					
	2002	2001	2001 to 2002		
			% change		
Claims received ('000)		2,833.1	2,942.4	-3.7	
Payments (\$ millions)		14,680.2	13,001.9	12.9	

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness).

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2604.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091) or Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

January 2003 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 56.8 million birds in January, down 2.8% from January 2002. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 11.8% to 1.6 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Giefeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.giefeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Film, video and audio-visual post-production

2001

The film, video and audio-visual post-production industry lost some steam from 1999 through 2001, with revenues rising just 5.4% over this two-year period. This compares with 45.3% from 1997 to 1999. This reflects an industry-wide slowdown, including the economic fallout since the events of September 11, 2001, increased competition from other countries to attract US film dollars, efforts in the United States to curb

foreign location shooting, and a rise in low-cost reality programming and game shows.

The post-production industry also operated on a tighter operating profit margin, dropping from a high of 17.9% in 1999 to 10% in 2000 and 7.3% in 2001. Expense growth, particularly salaries and wages, has outstripped that of revenues.

Film laboratories levelled off on hiring, with fewer full-timers working in 2001 than in 1999. Overall employment grew only because of higher numbers of part-time workers. Salaries and wages paid out countered the employment trend by rising a sizeable 15% from 1999 to 2001.

Provincially, Ontario film laboratories dominated the post-production industry in 2001, earning two-thirds of operating revenue. Quebec's share was 27%, and British Columbia's was 5%.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2415.

For general information, or to order special or standard tables, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact David Coish (613-951-1075; fax: 613-951-1333; david.coish@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

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